Numb. 4387

# The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

From Monday November 24. to Thursday November 27. 1707.

*Neufchatel, November* 22. *N. S.*

ON the 29th of the laſt Month the Three States annull'd, by a formal Sentence, the Proteſtations of Madame de Mailly, Monſieur d'Alegre, and the Prince of Montbelliard, and order'd, That they ſhould not be enter'd in their Regiſter, as being not only irregular, but injurious to the Honour of their Aſſembly. After which the reading of the Proceſs was continued; and at the breaking up of the Tribunal the Judges adjourned themſelves to the 31ſt: Whereupon the Governor made a Speech to them, in which he told them, among other Things, That finding he was of no further uſe to them there, he had taken a Reſolution to retire, which he did the next Day. On the 31ſt the Three States met again, according to their own Adjournment; and having appointed the eldeſt Councellor of State to be Preſident in the room of the Governor, the Buſineſs went on as before. The reading of the Proceſs was finiſhed, and the Advocates of the King of Pruſſia and the Prince of Carignan, the only Pretenders left, pleaded in Form, in Behalf of their reſpective Maſters: And on the 3d Inſtant the Three States, after 4 or 5 Hours Conſultation, to the univerſal Joy and Satisfaction of the People, gave the Inveſtiture of this Principality to his Pruſſian Majeſty, with the uſual Ceremonies practiſed here upon the like Occaſion. The ſame Night Count Metternich, the King of Pruſſia's Ambaſſador and Plenipotentiary, took Poſſeſſion of the Caſtle, in the Name of his Maſter; and on the 4th received the publick Homage of the Magiſtrates and People, who, after the Ambaſſador had ſworn, on the Part of his Pruſſian Majeſty, to obſerve all their Rights and Privileges, took an Oath of Allegiance to their new Sovereign. Count Metternich preſently after notified theſe Proceedings to the Four Cantons allied to this State, Berne, Soleure, Fribourg, and Lucerne: And on the 8th his Excellency went to Vallangin, to take the uſual Oath as Prince, in the Name of the King his Maſter; and at the ſame time to be preſent at the taking the Oath of Fidelity there. The Militia of the whole Country was under Arms, and received him with all poſſible Marks of Zeal and Joy. On the 18th an Embaſſy from the Canton of Berne arrived here, conſiſting of Three Senators of the little, and Three Members of the great Council, attended by a numerous Retinue. The next Morning they were conducted in State to the Caſtle, where they had Audience of Count Metternich, in which they acknowledged, on the Part of their Republick, his Pruſſian Majeſty for lawful Prince of Neufchatel and Vallangin: After which they were ſplendidly entertained at Dinner by his Excellency. The next Night there was a Ball at the Caſtle for their Diverſion. On the 21ſt they were treated by the City after a ſumptuous Manner; and to morrow they deſign to return home, being extreamly well ſatisfied with the Honours they have received during their ſhort Stay at this Place. That Embaſſy was expected here on the 9th; but they delayed their Departure for ſome Days, becauſe they would appear upon this Occaſion with more Splendour than is uſual in Switzerland. None of the Three Catholick Cantons allied to this State ſeem diſpoſed to acknowledge the King of Pruſſia; and that of Fribourg hath already reſolved againſt it: However the Subjects of Neufchatel are not much concerned for what thoſe Cantons ſhall determine, ſince that of Berne is hearty and zealous in their Intereſts. It was reported, That the French Ambaſſador had ſummoned a general Diet of the Thirteen Cantons upon this Occaſion, to meet on the 15th Inſtant; but whether that Rumour was induſtriouſly ſpread, tho' the Thing was not intended, or that he hath ſince changed his Mind, there is none yet ſummoned. Inſtead of that, France hath publiſhed a Prohibition of all Commerce with this Country, according to Monſieur de Puiſieux's Threats: But the People here contemn that Revenge as very inſignificant; and are perſwaded the French Court will be firſt weary of the Rupture, ſince Franche Compte is like to be a greater Sufferer by it than Neufchatel. Proper Meaſures are taken with the Canton of Berne for the Security of this Country, in caſe the French ſhould think fit to diſturb us.

*Berlin, Novemb.* 26. The King hath been indiſpoſed for ſome Days ſince his Return from Havelbing; but is now perfectly recovered. On the 10th Inſtant the young Count Metternich came Poſt from Neufchatel, with an Expreſs from the Ambaſſador his Father, That on the 3d his Pruſſian Majeſty was declared by the Regency Sovereign of that Principality; and that Count Metternich, his Majeſty's Ambaſſador and Plenipotentiary, had the Scepter delivered to him on that Occaſion, and was conducted with the uſual Ceremonies to his Lodgings in the Caſtle, where, the next Morning, he heard Divine Service, after the Manner of the Reformed Religion. It is an Obſervation among the People, That the King of Pruſſia was declared their Sovereign the ſame Day of the Year on which the Proteſtant Religion was eſtabliſhed in this Principality. When the Britiſh Ambaſſador congratulated his Majeſty on his Acceſſion to this Sovereignty, the King acknowledged his great Obligation to Her Britiſh Majeſty, for Her good Offices in the Support of his Pretenſions. On the 12th the Princeſs of Saxe-Zeits arrived here, with the Princeſs her Daughter, and on the 18th the Margrave Philip and his Lady, to be preſent at her Royal Highneſs's Labour, who on the 23d was delivered of a Son. His Majeſty retired into his Cloſet, to give God Thanks, before he went to the Princeſs's Appartment; and immediately all the Cannon was fired thrice round the Town, with Ringing of Bells, and all other Demonſtrations of Joy. His Majeſty, after having put the Pruſſian Order about the Infant, delivered him to his Son, telling him, He gave the *Prince of Orange* into his Arms. The ſame Day the King was pleaſed to tell Monſieur Dankelman, his Commiſſary General, That he would ſet at Liberty his Brother, who was formerly Chief Miniſter, and has

ſuffered